





# The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

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## What Next?

The election of Governor in North Carolina is past and gone, and Governor Vance is re-elected almost unanimously. His majority reaching from forty to fifty thousand out of a vote of seventy thousand. This election was one of extraordinary interest, involving the honor, good faith, loyalty and respectability of the State. We speak the sentiment of this immense majority when we say she would have forfeited all these, if she had voted otherwise. She has been the victim of an inordinate and vicious agitation, upon which she has placed her reputation in terms of the utmost significance. Her soldiers first redeemed her fame, by a solid condemnation of the agitators; and the people at home, in response to the appeal from the army, have met the expectations of the soldiers. The popular expression is one unbroken outburst of condemnation.

Governor Vance carries Raleigh, the town of his opponent. He carries Wake, the county of his opponent's residence and of his most extensive influence. He carries his own town and county by acclamation. He runs every where ahead of the local ticket, and his opponent is every where behind them, thus the more emphatically marking the popular pronouncement upon the issues of which they were the more immediate representatives.

And now what remains to be done? The cause of the nation is upheld by almost the unanimous voice of the State. Whatever of hope the enemy may have derived from the contest, is crushed; and the confidence of a people is renewed and strengthened. As the governments, State and Confederate, have been forbearing, so they can afford to be magnanimous and forgiving—so far magnanimous and forgiving as will accord with our future welfare, and as far as will maintain the law, and sustain the moral sense of society.

Unquestionably, criminal acts have been committed; and when these acts have been done by men of intelligence who knew better—men who have not been duped and misled—the law ought to be put in force, and the offenders brought to justice. Of such are such acts as the following:

Where men have filled offices or performed any functions in the State, from whom the law exacts an oath of allegiance, the failure to comply with such exacting is a misdemeanor, more or less aggravated according as the failure is wilful, for want of loyal purpose, or negligent because indifferent about its manifestation. In all such cases these persons are liable to indictment and they ought to be prosecuted. And more than this—judges themselves may become liable for negligence or failure to discharge their duty. For example, every lawyer is required to take the oath of allegiance before prosecuting his profession. Very clearly it is the duty of every Judge, when he takes the circuit, to see that this oath is complied with; more especially is it so if he knows or has reason to suspect any attempt at its violation.

Notwithstanding this plain law, prescribing rule of conduct, it is true that counsel appearing even in the Supreme Court, have not only omitted the performance of this duty, but have studiously refrained from it. The law will not meet the popular respect, unless its provisions be enforced upon those who knowingly violate its injunctions.

Again—when these officers—lawyers, military officers, justices of the peace, officers of the State Government in any department, assume these oaths, they are bound to their faithful observance, just so much so as a witness is bound to tell the truth—and the penalty for perjury attaches to these officers for breach of this oath, by the utterance of disloyal opinions and sentiments in speech or writing; and this law ought to be put to the test.

We shall continue the subject.

We call the attention of the authorities to the article in another column from the Winston Sentinel. It is a shameful and melancholy fact, how much of crime and how desperate offences have been lately perpetrated in this State, with either no detection of the offenders, or their escape from punishment. The murder of a citizen of this county, within a few miles of Raleigh, a short time ago—the horrible murder in Montgomery by Owens—the several acts of outrage in Forsyth, the last not the least—the dreadful murder, but the other night, in the streets of Salisbury. Most of these outrages are committed by deserters, and the facility with which these characters infest society, and plunder the people of the State, is a disgrace which ought to be wiped out.

The military authority of the State alone has an army of justice, militia and home guard officers, and exempts. If it be necessary, General Gaiting ought to organize a force in every county, at least for constant patrol, so as to make North Carolina too hot to hold deserters. With military determination, useful service can be done, the State relieved, and the army benefited by the return of these men to their duty.

The Louisville Journal, says that within the month past, the rebels have captured trains and destroyed government property on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, to the amount of several millions of dollars.

## Eligible.

Among the clasp-traps of the last campaign, was the constant invocation of civil liberty and constitutional law by political demagogues, while these very men were demonstrating their total disregard of constitutional law and their perverted notions of civil liberty. This is especially applicable to those cases where men holding office have run to the day of election without resigning. They are ineligible, and no resignation after the election is sufficient.

For example: The Constitution expressly declares, that no man who holds an office of trust or profit, under the State Government or in the army, is eligible to a seat in the Assembly. It is plain that such men ought to resign, and it must appear that they have resigned, to the proper authority, in time to have their resignation accepted before the day of election. In all cases where the resignation has not been made public, the Legislature will owe it to itself to compel the proof; for it is right that such trifling with popular elections should be exposed. Among those who we see are elected, are Mr. Dick, Councilor of State, Major Grissom, of the Medical Bureau, Major Arendell, ditto, Major W. A. Smith, of the Home Guards, Mr. Sneed, Clerk of the County Court of Johnston, and all similar cases. We do not know whether they resigned or not; and with regard to Messrs. Grissom and Arendell, perhaps they have been considered militia officers. But the public have a right to know, and we mean to state to all cases, for it is a high obligation on the Legislature to maintain the constitutional law, by purging its bodies of ineligible members. Though there was a Legislature once that met in Raleigh and its House of Commons ousted one member who was Clerk and Master in Equity, and at the same session retained others, some who were post masters, some clerks and masters, and their Speaker, who was a Solicitor, its idea of purging being to take a very mild apartment. It is high time that there be less profession of regard for liberty and law, and the better securing of the former by a more strict observance of the latter.

## For the Legislature and Sheriff.

STOKES—J. E. Matthews (Vance) 415, Boner (Holden) 215. Commons—W. H. Flynt 205. Thos. Martin 186, S. King 119, F. Lynch 48—all Vance men—W. C. Matthews (Holden) 151. Sheriff—S. Edwards 298, J. B. Vaughan 364.

HALIFAX—Senate—M. L. Wiggins (Vance, no opposition) 761. Commons—Dr. H. J. J. 597, A. H. Davis 522, D. C. Clark 268, M. T. Whitaker 394. Sheriff—J. S. Snow 707, Wm. Farmer 145. All Vance.

PITT—Senate—W. E. Blount 540, Williams 357. Commons—J. T. Albright 532, C. Perkins 438, Shepherd 422, Tift 381.

DUPLIN—Senate—W. R. Ward 418, J. D. Stanford 370. Commons—Z. Smith 399, Houston 362, A. M. Faison 350, J. R. Wallace 238, S. W. Hodges 216. Sheriff—J. W. Hinton elected.

EDGEWATER—Senate—Powell 700, Braswell 104. Commons—Cobb 565, Farmer 459. Pitt 265, Lawrence 225, Staton 90.—Sheriff—J. Cobb elected.

RANDOLPH—Senate—Giles Mobare 594, Dr. Thos. H. Black 992. In Alamance county Mr. Mobare has 412 majority, which elects him by 134 majority. Commons—E. T. Ruff 215, Joel Ashworth 881, (Holden) M. S. Robbins (V.) 594, J. M. Worth (V.) 618. Z. F. Rush elected Sheriff.

DAVE—Senate—W. B. March 446, Byden 348. Rowan and Dave—March 1072, Byden 559. Commons—R. F. Johnson 239, J. R. Williams 266, B. F. Eaton 167.—Sheriff—W. A. Moroney elected.

REBESON—Senate—Leitch 486, McArthur 228, McQueen 196. Commons—Bathune 576, Morley 462, M. L. 329, McMillan 274. Sheriff—King elected.

CARTERET AND JONES—Senate, Dr. M. F. Arendell. Commons, Jones, F. G. Simmons. OSLOW—Senate, Isaac N. Sanders. Commons, A. J. Murrill.

WILKES—Senate, Eagle 269, Nicholson 85, Rhine 59, Martin 138. Ireddell and Alexander not elected from. A. S. Callaway and P. T. Horton elected to the Commons from Wilkes.

YADKIN—A. C. Cowles elected to the Commons by 272 majority.

CARTERET—Col. Stephen D. Pool, (Vance man) elected to the Commons.

STANLY—Senate, McEacham 434, Allison 14. Commons, Harris 341, Green 245.—Sheriff, Marshal 362, Mann 283.

MONTGOMERY—Senate, Crump 294 Bright 278. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293.—Sheriff, McAwly 219, Lander 166, Andrews 91, Laster 40.

BUNCOMBE—Senate—Patton 327, Bennett 227. Commons—Gudger 550, Brevard 303, Crose, 82, Ducker 85. Sheriff—Young 540, Morris 405, Weaver 68, Shipman 22.

GEN. WHEELER—A gentleman who recently left Atlanta states that Gen. Wheeler in a recent engagement was wounded in one of his legs between the ankle and knee.

The wound, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. It is said the General will soon be able to resume his duties.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITORS.—The Boston Traveler learns that nearly all the light draught monitors in the course of construction will not float, as at present designed, when their stores and crews are on board. Two which have been launched recently are not considered seaworthy. One, it is said, had to be laid aground after it was launched, to avoid sinking, and the other was not more than three inches out of the water. Of those not yet launched, the builders say little results can be expected. We understand that Commodore Greig is now here for the purpose of ascertaining if anything can be done to remedy these miscalculations.

## For the Confederate.

GUILFORD COUNTY, Aug. 5, 1864.  
Editors of the Confederate: The election passed off quietly in this county, on yesterday, and resulted in the election of the Holdenites, or "straight sect" ticket. Robert P. Dick beats Ralph Gorrell in the Senate, and D. F. Caldwell, A. S. Holton, and Abram Clapp beat Charles E. Shober, Dr. R. W. Glenn and M. S. Sherwood for the Commons. Holton and Clapp are plain, obscure men, and only canvassed a portion of the county. Dick and Caldwell canvassed the whole county and boldly and openly denounced nearly every thing the Confederate government has done. They also eulogized Mr. Holden, the architect and disturber of the peace of North Carolina, and advocated the convention scheme with all their power. The result of the election in this county has satisfied every intelligent and observing citizen, that it has been brought about by the concerted action of the H. O. A.'s. That treasonable association is in full operation in Guilford county, and is doing immense mischief, and will continue to do so unless checked by the strong arm of the law, or crushed by the military. I hope you will continue to urge upon the proper authorities the absolute necessity of having this matter probed to the bottom, and the ring-leaders brought to condign punishment. The time has arrived when all true and loyal men must band together and crush out traitors and treason, or the day is not far distant when we shall have scenes of violence and bloodshed in many sections of the State. A halting, time-serving policy in North Carolina, will do no longer. Prompt, vigorous action can now save the State from utter ruin, but nothing short of that will do it. More anon. A.

From the Winston Sentinel.

## What is the Civil Law?

A few weeks ago, we stated that a gentleman had been shot at from the bushes in this county, and providentially escaped with his life only, by the timely appearance of a friend upon the spot. We further stated that so far as we were informed, no effort had been made, by either civil or military authority, to discover the fiend or fiends who had attempted to take, in cold blood, the life of a fellow being. We urged, too, that offences of so grave and desperate a character, should not be permitted to pass by without a thorough investigation and every effort being made to detect the criminals, but nothing so far as we know was done, or attempted to be done, and to day we have to chronicle another act of infamy, perpetrated in our midst, and nearly within the sound of the court bell. What is the civil law? We have magistrates in the county, and militia officers almost without limitation, and magistrates and militia officers two of the "straight sect"—men who talk about military despotism and declare for the supremacy of the civil authority over the military of the country, and vow that it shall never be otherwise. Why is not the civil law enforced?

The property of Alexander Martin, Wednesday night last, consisting of a valuable barn, containing a large crop, his whole crop of wheat and oats, two wagons and three valuable head of horses, was burned to the ground, and the wicked perpetrators thereof stood around while it was burning and watched for Mr. Martin himself with a view, it is said, of taking his life, and would have done so had Mr. Martin appeared outside of his door. Thus he was compelled, seeing his barn burning, and hearing the rage of his poor animals locked up therein, to remain in doors to protect his own life.

Such are the facts as communicated to us. It is supposed that this outrage was committed by deserters from the army and disaffected militia to civil life, who wish to punish Mr. Martin, and to take his life, for the reason that it is said that he was a secessionist; and has a son, who being at home on furlough, aided in detecting and arresting some deserters. We give the statement of the affair precisely as we received it, and have reason to believe that it is substantially true. Comment is unnecessary. If the supremacy of the civil law is to prevail, it is time our conservative lawyers and magistrates, and officers to whose hands its enforcement is confided, were up and doing. They say that the military must stand aside, that it must not interfere, that the civil law in civil life must be, and all that, such is our wish, such our desire, but in the name of Heaven and a good government, if we are to rely upon the civil law for protection, let it be enforced. What magistrate, what civil officer, what lawyer has attempted to make any arrest, investigation, or demand any act to ferret out the desperadoes that have perpetrated these atrocious crimes? Not we, are the true friend of civil law and order, and we desire—ardently desire, that during the prevalence of this awful war it shall never be superseded; but we tell our civil authorities, that when such deeds are being perpetrated, if something is not done to give protection to life and property, it will not be long before the military will be invoked to take the civil law in the hands of civil men, has failed to do. We say this in a warning and in no factious spirit. If the civil law is to be relied upon, and we acknowledge and declare its potency, it must be brought forward in its majesty and power, and civil officers must be made to cover before its authority. This must be so, or we must have military law, or men must take their defenses into their own hands, and then commence civil war. Then comes the law of retaliation. You burn my house and I burn yours; you take my life and my friends take yours, and thus on until the whole community is a scene of blood and smoke and ruin, as now is in some portions of Kentucky and Missouri.

We mean by this article to censure no functioning of the law, but to warn all whom it may concern of danger, and to say that we must have efficiency in the execution of the law—men in authority must not set calmly by while such deeds are being committed, with their fingers in their mouths, and do nothing. A private letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, says the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been effectually destroyed. For a distance of fifteen miles the ties have been burnt and the iron cut in two so as to render it totally unfit for any future use.

MILITARY PROMOTION.—Brigadier General William Mahone has been appointed Major General in the Confederate army, the date of his commission to be from the 30th of July, 1864. General Mahone has been acting Major General for some time past.

A WORSHIP MAN GONE.—The remains of Mr. J. H. Propst, a citizen of this town, who was killed at some point near Charleston, by the explosion of a shell on Monday, 1st instant, arrived here on Thursday last, and was interred yesterday morning. Mr. Propst was a sober, steady, hard-working mechanic, esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and his loss is deeply felt in this community. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss.—Charlotte Bulletin.

## The Confederate Mine.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday, has the following particulars of our mining operations around that city last Friday:

Some few days since, it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of Gracie's Brigade, Johnston's Division, near our centre. Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement, and a "gallery" was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's "gallery." Yesterday at twelve o'clock was fixed upon to give the enemy a "blow up," but the sensation did not take place until half past six p. m. At this hour, some of our men went out and effected an exchange of newspapers with the enemy, and the latter, to the number of 25 or 30, clustered around the lucky man to hear the latest news from Dixie. The signal was now given, the fuse lighted, and in less time than it takes to write it, up went the solid earth to the height of about 40 feet, carrying the new galleries along with it. Others in the vicinity fled to the breastworks, badly frightened, and communicated the alarm. The enemy immediately opened their batteries, and their artillery replied vigorously, but no charge was ever intended to be made by us, and consequently the enemy were greatly disappointed. They no doubt hoped to serve us as we had served them on Saturday, but the rebels were too smart for brother Jonathan this time.

Our experiment accomplished all that it was expected to accomplish, and our officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied at the result. It has at least effectually exploded the "coal-diggers" efforts at this particular point, and taught the enemy that while he may "mine," we can countermine, and that "sapping and mining" is a game at which two can most effectually play.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

## United States Papers.

The New York World publishes a communication, charging that the letters of Gov. Seymour to District Attorney Hall, of New York, and Gen. McClellan, Gen. Fremont's, Mrs. Fremont's and the letters of other prominent individuals, are regularly opened by Lincoln's agents.

The following paragraph is from an editorial on the subject in the New York World:

THE LAST AND GREATEST OUTRAGE. The opening of letters by spies of the Washington dynasty has become so common a thing that prominent men of the opposition look upon it as a matter of course. Letters from addressed to Gen. McClellan, Governor Seymour, General Fremont, or friends of either of these parties, or men well known in the Democratic party, are regularly opened. This is done to an extent so palpable and shameless that the fact has become notorious throughout the country. We have become so accustomed to the working of the infamous machinery of despotism put in operation by this administration, that we are prone to look with apathy upon acts that at other times have set nations ablaze with indignation.

The N. Y. Post, in an article upon the call for 500,000 more troops, says: But this proclamation, cold, lifeless, rigid, bound around with red tape, clothed in the formal language of the bureau, sounds as though its author thought the people could bear to be chilled and disheartened. It is not that of the chief of a republic, calling upon his fellow citizens to support a cause in which all are alike interested, but rather it is the tone of an Eastern prince, telling his subjects what he requires of them.

The Commercial Advertiser, another Republican paper, makes the following remarks on the same subject:

The author of the bogus proclamation has had the satisfaction of seeing all the main features of that document ratified by the President, and can now justly claim release from the day of fasting and prayer, and now comes the call for more troops—the only difference in the call being that Howard's was issued on the 18th of May, and called for four hundred thousand, while the President's was issued on the 18th of July, and goes one hundred thousand better. Howard, like his friend Fremont, has had to suffer for attempting to lead public opinion instead of following it. As things have turned out, it would have been almost as well to let the bogus proclamation stand as genuine, for in that case we would have been in a fair way of filling our quota by volunteering before the 5th of September, whereas now it is next to an impossibility. Seriously, this new levy for five hundred thousand men at the present season of the year is no joke—albeit it comes from a source given to jokes—and it behooves our citizens respectfully bestir themselves to meet the emergency.

## THE DRAFT FOR A HALF MILLION MEN.

A few days ago we noticed briefly that Edward N. Fuller, editor of the Newark (N. J.) Evening Journal, had been arrested by the United States authorities, charged with publishing treasonable articles. The following is a paragraph from one of the articles: It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half a million of men. Those who desire to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will please step forward and defy Old Abe and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and aware to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfill the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a mere fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough, and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

Mr. Fuller was arrested on two charges, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 on the first, and \$2,000 on the second charge. The following we give entire, as an evidence of the boldness with which independent and fearless men in the United States are denouncing the tyranny of Lincoln:

TO OUR FRIENDS.

[From the Newark Daily Journal, July 21.] There are a thousand rumors about to-day that the "Government" is about to take some steps to suppress the Journal and place its editor in one of the convenient bastions at the command of Old Abe. Copies of recent issues of the paper, it is stated, have been sent to the President and General Dix, and the Loyal Leaguers are reported to be very much exercised in view of the high-toned tone of a New Jersey newspaper. A screen by means of which Jersey City thinks the Journal ought to be suppressed at once, and its editor summarily dealt with by the military power which he insults and defies.

The same sheet says The Journal is guilty

of the clearest treason. If so, why trouble the military authorities about so clear a case, which belongs strictly to the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Court? The Administration has complete control of this tribunal in New Jersey, and through its Judge, District Attorney and Marshals can select its own jury and manage any trial to its own satisfaction. It can make out a case of treason or violation of law against the editor of The Journal, so be it.

We court the fullest investigation of our record as the conductor of a popular newspaper during the war, and if an opportunity is allowed us, shall not fail to ventilate to some extent the history of the super-loyal men of this city, who have never ceased to charge us with being a traitor of the vilest terms, and sought in every possible way to secure the destruction of a press which has boldly spoken the truth in regard to the tyrants and revolutionists in power, and cautiously exposed their plans to perpetrate their rule over the country at the expense of everything which true American citizens hold dear.

As to the threats of Fort Lafayette, they do not materially disturb our equanimity or peace of mind, as they shall not interfere with the freedom of our press, while we retain the privilege of conducting it. We fully appreciate the great privilege and responsibility attaching to the editorship of a public journal in these perilous times, and cannot avert from the full discharge of what we regard as a conscientious duty to ourself and the public.

We have no honored words for such a ruler as Abraham Lincoln, who, if we read the Constitution aright and construe his acts correctly, is a perjured traitor, who has betrayed his country and caused the butchery of hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States, in order to accomplish either his own selfish purposes, or to put in force a fanatical, impracticable idea.

We shall continue to advance by all legitimate means within our power, as occasion may seem to demand, a union of the people against this accursed Administration. We shall never cease to favor a measure which we regard as utterly wrong, however others may see fit to trim their speeches to the demands of the usurpers in power. We shall never slay a man to this wretched Abolition war, nor urge men to be bought or lured to prosecute it, nor advocate the raising of money to allow the butchers at Washington to spill more blood. We shall not recognize the draft as a merciful institution for the benefit of patriotic poor men, or insult their intelligence and manhood by urging them to submit tamely to be dragged from their families. And we say to the Administration at Washington, and to its minions, civil and military: "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

## Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1864.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	280
Alexander,	749	115	—	—
Anson,	826	108	—	—
Alleghany,	227	12	—	—
A-He,	648	15	—	—
Beaufort,	634	102	—	—
Bertie,	625	105	—	—
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	216	304	—	—
Burke,	886	239	474	104
Buncombe,	1,223	274	827	233
Calatrass,	537	504	545	38
Catawba,	838	40	—	—
Camden,	127	13	—	—
Carteret,	—	—	—	—
Caswell,	510	270	903	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,618	127	1,202	640
Chatham,	1,015	364	—	—
and Harrell,	—	—	1788	331
Cherokee,	—	—	—	—
Cowan,	273	38	—	—
Clay,	523	575	600	maj.
Columbus,	297	496	—	—
Craven,	117	113	—	—
Currituck,	81	14	—	—
Davis,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	508	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	—	—
Forsyth,	1,371	244	672	580
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,	—	—	—	—
Guilford,	1,977	74	1,144	545
Granville,	942	445	1,189	185
Greene,	330	134	—	—
Halifax,	451	535	1,041	8
Harnett,	414	204	—	—
Haywood,	1,208	82	—	—
Henderson,	1,000	194	499	619
Hertford,	100	61	496	8
Hydre,	287	15	—	—
Iredell,	1,544	161	1,065	93
Jackson,	604	117	—	—
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	—	—
Lincoln,	605	367	450	448
Macon,	—	—	—	—
Madison,	619	165	—	—
Martin,	282	230	—	—
McDowell,	728	104	—	—
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1,690	112
Mitchell,	—	—	—	—
Montgomery,	227	18	858	242
Moore,	1,060	120	—	—
Nash,	317	282	—	—
New Hanover,	237	1,237	982	22
Northampton,	885	229	758	15
Orange,	1,451	362	1,262	174
Onslow,	842	293	—	—
Pasquotank,	163	20	—	—
Perquimans,	85	13	—	—
Persimmon,	559	191	—	—
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,	—	—	—	—
Randolph,	1,857	55	636	863
Roxford,	1,345	407	1,801	63
Richmond,	634	97	00	00
Robeson,	931	820	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	791	115
Rutherford,	1,147	267	00	00
Sansou,	463	704	00	00
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	281
Spry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,	—	—	—	—
Tyrell,	—	—	—	—
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,289	489	1,497	1271
Wayne,	706	465	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	2
Washington,	—	—	—	—
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	95	379
Wilson,	188	466	895	24
Yadkin,	1,172	68	272	maj.
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.	82,659			